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Tuesday, January 23, 1906

Ministers, it appears, are still suc-
cessful in the good work of dis-
pleasing Apostle Hyrum Smith.

Chief Sheets positively refuses to be-
lieve that the way to deal with a va-
grant is to put him on the back.

It is evident that no one will have
to go thirsty next summer, who is
willing to drink water as a beverage.

Hoboes are becoming convinced that
anything one may hear in praise of
Salt Lake hospitality is not deserved.

Police men remaining on the force are
clearly of the opinion that it is time
to arrest the work of removing officers.

Water stake must see the propriety
of waiting patiently for a tabernacle,
as more sugar factories must be built.

Mr. Spry sees that he was right all
the time, no matter what others may
have said, in thinking Brother Smoot
an ideal Senator.

Apostle Hyrum Smith looks around
disgustedly among the ministers, and
finds not one showing his worthiness by
taking a plural wife.

When it is announced that all the
Smoot subpoenas have been served, sev-
eral church officials will doubtless be
suddenly restored to health.

This has been a great winter for
snow, beginning with the day in No-
vember when the opponents of the
American party were snowed under.

Elmer Morton paid an exceptionally
high tribute to President Smith at Lon-
don, on Sunday, thus showing that he
deserts promotion in the church.

Some persons are so peculiar, though,
that they could not be any prouder of
being arrested by a white policeman
than of being taken in by a colored one.

Prof. Wolfe's idea that he could cause
the hierarchy to rebuke polygamists
who had broken the manifesto must
have those polygamists some hearty
laughs.

Among those who thoroughly ap-
prove of the selection of Mr. Spry for
the marshaling are forty or fifty who
would like to take his place on the
land board.

When the news came that Brother
Spry had been agreed on for United
States Marshal, those in the church of-
fices were able to conceal all evidence
of surprise.

Some members of the hierarchy
would not think themselves very great
prophets if they could not forecast the
agreement of Smoot and Sutherland on
candidates.

It is announced that President Smith
is devoting little money to the payment
of church debts, but of course he real-
izes that it owes its greatest debt to
its president.

It is thought, however, that Senator
Sutherland could have pointed out an-
other man for the Salt Lake postmas-
tership if the department had asked
him to do so.

Mr. Howell has perhaps noticed that
the Republicans of Utah have not been
holding any meetings to heartily in-
dorse his attack on the administra-
tion's Philippine policy.

Perhaps we shall be told that Prof.
Wolfe should not be believed when he
says that it was explained to him that

the manifesto was intended to deceive,
as the explanation was made in confi-
dence.

A CUNNING MEEKNESS.

The chief organ of the church is try-
ing to defend itself now against the
outraged and vengeful sentiment of
this country, aroused because of the
attacks made in the church press upon
the Christian women of this land who
signed a petition for Reed Smoot's ex-
clusion from the United States Senate.

It meekly remarks that it has merely
sought to show these women that they
did not "understand" the question and
therefore were wrong in their attitude.
It nauseatingly utters its pity for these
women as being the "tools of a few
designing men."

And yet the News is the paper which
quoted approvingly from that less cov-
ardly, even if not less indecent, minor
Mormon print which declared that the
women had uttered wilful slander and
"stood condemned before God."

If the good women of this land do not
understand the question and if they are
simply the victims of "designing men,"
how can they be called "wilful slander-
ers"? And how dare anyone say that
God has condemned them for an inno-
cent mistake?

The fact is that the women compre-
hend this question all too well to suit
the Desert News. They know exactly
the situation of the Mormon hierarchy.
They have made the most intelligent
fight against the retention of a seat in
the Senate by Reed Smoot that has
ever been seen in the long series of con-
troversies concerning the Mormon
church. The Women's Organizations
of the United States have a definite ob-
ject in view and a definite method of
reaching the end. They do not abuse
the whole Mormon people; they make
no issue against anybody's religious
faith, but they stand for obedience to
the law and for patriotism, and they
demand that a copartner of the polyga-
mous and traitorous hierarchy shall
not be permitted to sit in the Senate of
the United States and make laws to
govern the Christian nation.

THEIR FRAUDULENT PRETENSE.

The sham of the argument made by
Howell, in the wake of the chief rep-
resentatives of the sugar trust, against
reduced duties on Philippine sugar, is
becoming more and more thoroughly
understood by the people. The fact
that the Cuban sugar product, which is
our main single import supply,
did not in the least diminish
the price of sugar when twenty
per cent was taken off from the
Dingley tariff bill in favor of Cuban
sugar, was a complete demonstration
that the proposed Philippine reduction
would also be harmless to the price
and to the beet-sugar industry. That
the opponents of the proposed reduction
of duty on sugar produced in the Phil-
ippines were conscious of the insincer-
ity and fraud of their pleas, is thus
shown by the New York Tribune, per-
haps the most strenuous and consist-
ent American tariff advocate in the
United States.

The insincere and shallow character of
the fight made by the sugar interests to
prevent the Philippine tariff bill is em-
phasized by the compromise offered by
those interests yesterday and rejected by
the friends of the Payne measure, which
was passed in the House by an over-
whelming majority without harmful
amendments, and now goes to the Senate.
This compromise, submitted by Mr. For-
doney of Michigan, proposed a limitation
on the quantity of Philippine sugar and to-
bacco to be brought free into this coun-
try after March 1, 1906. It fixed the
sugar maximum for any one year at
20,000 tons and prescribed an elaborate
sliding scale on cigars and tobacco. In
the fiscal year 1906-07 we imported from
the Philippines at 75 per cent of the Dingley
rate 20,000 tons of sugar, 20,000 tons of
cigars, and 20,000 tons of tobacco. The
Fordney amendment contemplated, there-
fore, the removal of all taxes on the
present importations from the Phil-
ippines and the enlargement of these im-
portations within five years by about
500 per cent. But this frankly to admit
that the present duty could be taken off
Philippine sugar and that sugar ship-
ments to this country might be multiplied
fold or sixfold without really dan-
gering the home producer was to float the
"stand pat" logic so liberally employed
by the associates of the Payne bill. It
was an abandonment of the whole argu-
ment urged by the sugar interests and a
direct betrayal of their elaborately
worked-up case.

The sole plea made against the Payne
bill was that it would work to the injury
of the domestic sugar producer. The
beet sugar industry was pictured by
Western Congressmen as an industry sin-
gled out for sacrifice on sentimental
grounds. Its growth, or rather its main-
tenance, these statesmen argued, depended
on the preservation of the tariff status
which the frustration of all efforts to
lower existing tariff barriers against the
competing foreigner. Every ton of Phil-
ippine sugar admitted would, from this
point of view, narrow the American sug-
ar-grower's market and depress domes-
tic prices. If this contention were true,
it would be of vital importance to the
American sugar planter to hold the door closed
against his Philippine rival. But suddenly,
at the last moment, the sugar interests
discovered that they could not only dis-
pense with the high rate now levied on
the Philippine product, but could safely
allow the Filipino planter to sell us un-
taxed five times as much sugar as he
sells us now.

How is this singular change of front to
be accounted for? Only, perhaps, by the
pass on the part of the opposi-
tents of the bill that they were taking
humor when they asserted that prices
of sugar in the United States would be
affected by the duty we levied or failed
to levy on sugar from the Philippines.

Of course it was conscious hum-
or. It was a pretended cry for the
farmers, but in fact a whine for the
sugar trust. And the proposed limita-
tion on the quantity of Philippine sugar
that could be brought in free was sim-
ply the gauge set by the sugar trust as
to the quantity it could be sure of han-
dling and monopolizing in its own in-
terest, in its accord agreement with
Spreckels on the west coast.

Unquestionably, the price of sugar is
fixed by the trust in accordance with
the highest rate of duty. This was am-
ply shown in the case of Cuban sugar.
The twenty per cent reduction on the
Dingley duty conceded to the Cuban
planters, did not bring the price of
sugar down twenty per cent; it didn't
bring it down one per cent. The full
duty charge of the Dingley tariff was
the standard; the trust pocketed the

difference, after conceding a small por-
tion of it to the Cuban planters. Repre-
sentative Dalzell, a firm protectionist,
pointed this out in his speech in this
discussion, where he said:

Is it not apparent that the sugar im-
ported at the full rate of duty fixes the
price? Is it not apparent that it will con-
tinue to fix the price so long as it con-
tinues to be imported that when it ceases
to be imported the sugar paying 50 per
cent of the duty (Cuban sugar) will fix
the price; that there never will be a price
fixed by competition in our home market
until home supply equals home demand?

These truths are self-evident; they
are market facts. The home prices are
governed by them. We made the twenty
per cent reduction for Cubans; we
took off the duty from the sugar
raised in Porto Rico and in Hawaii,
and yet the increased consumption of
sugar in the United States more than
kept pace with the added supplies. The
Philippines might add all possible
sugar from that archipelago, and it
joined to the product of our other
dependencies, would still not keep pace
with the increase of the demand for
sugar in this country. Which is an ad-
ditional demonstration that free sugar
from the Philippines could not possi-
bly have any appreciable effect on our
home sugar market.

But it is threatened that the sugar
factories will cut down the price of
beets, as they buy these from the
farmers. If they do, it will be a plain
arbitrary piece of monopolistic robbery.
We printed the other day the figures of
a Utah county beet raiser, who de-
manded that the farmers should have
a say in fixing the price of beets. He
showed that there was a time here
"when sugar sold in the market at \$4.50
per hundred weight, and the farmers
received \$5.00 a ton for their beets; but
today sugar sells on the market at
about \$6.00 per hundred weight, and the
beet raiser gets only \$4.75 for his beets."

This means that with an honest capi-
talization the sugar factories can af-
ford to pay \$5.00 per ton for beets,
when sugar brings \$4.50 per hundred.
But with the watered sugar factory
stock, the farmers are ground down to
\$4.75 per ton for beets, when the price
of sugar is \$6.00 per hundred. And if
the factories undertake to make an-
other cut in the price of beets, the reason
will be a stock deal of their own,
bringing in more water; it will have
nothing whatever to do with the im-
portation of sugar from the Philippines.
Any other pretense will be a sham and
lie.

TERRIFIED CHRISTIANITY.

The impudent apostle has made an-
other of his unjust and viperous at-
tacks upon the Christian ministry of the
world.

Hyrum M. Smith is as narrow, as
bigoted, as self-laudatory as his own
father, the president of the church;—
and that is saying that he has reached
the extreme possible limit in the pos-
session and exhibition of these undesir-
able qualities.

Apostle Smith says that the reason
why the Christian ministers of the
world fight Mormonism is because it
will destroy their occupation and be-
cause they will be then compelled to re-
sort to "honest work" for a livelihood.
That was the burden of his sermon in
the Salt Lake Tabernacle last Sunday
afternoon.

Mr. Smith merely burlesques religion,
or pretense of religion, when he talks
in any such vein. Laying aside all
thought of the venom of his attack, for
nothing better could be expected under
the circumstances from one who
preaches in the name of Christ and yet
shows none of the gentleness or love of
humanity which exalted the Master; let
us come to the practical part of his
proposition. The Mormon church has
been in existence for seventy-six years.
During that time it has thundered its
anathemas against all other churches in
the world. It has decreed them to be
apostates and scions of apostates from
the faith as established by the Son of
God. It has condemned the preachers
of all other churches as exercising
fraudulent authority and as selling
their untrue message for worldly gain.
And yet, during this period the Chris-
tian churches of the world have multi-
plied their membership and preachers.
More money is expended five times
over in the spread of Christianity to-
day and in the maintenance of its good
works wherever established than was
expended when the Mormon church
was first organized.

In view of these patent facts what
on earth have the Christian ministers
to fear from Mormonism? The more
its impudent apostles, like Hyrum
M. Smith, damn the faiths of other
people, the greater the acceptance of
these faiths by humanity; the more
the title supported priests proclaim
against uttering the word of God for
money the higher the salaries that are
paid to Christian ministers.

In possession, as they claim, of the
sole, unadulterated, divinely revealed
truth, the Mormon church has acquired
a nominal membership in seventy-six
years of about 350,000 souls. Another
church, in less than thirty years in the
United States alone, has enrolled over
a million members. There are more
apostates or excommunications from
the Mormon church each year than
there are original conversions to the
faith. Its growth is largely from with-
in; for its increment from external so-
ciety does not keep pace with internal
recissions.

Judged by the past, if Mormonism
shall continue to endanger and terrify
the other churches, if its apostles, like
Hyrum M. Smith, shall wage a war
against the frightened and cowering
Christian ministry of the world, for an-
other period of seventy-six years; all
other human creatures, Mohammedans,
Buddhists, Sun Worshipers, and all the
rest will be gathered into Christian
churches and all of these churches will

be in one glorious federation under the
name of Christ, teaching one Lord and
one faith, practicing His precepts—
with impudent apostles, like Hyrum M.
Smith, still profaning the life of the
Master by their ignorance and brutal-
ity.

SPRY FOR MARSHAL.

If pernicious and malignant partisan-
ship, if devotion to an anti-law ma-
chine, can constitute good grounds in
the mind of President Roosevelt for the
removal of a public official—the Hon-
orable William Spry would hold the United
States Marshalship for the district of
Utah just one hour after his induction,
provided the Chief Executive of the
Nation can know the relations of Mr.
Spry and the circumstances and obli-
gations which would surround his ad-
ministration of that important place.

Offensive partisanship would be car-
ried to the last limit under Mr. Spry;
not the political zeal which is known in
other parts of the country and which
aims, however mistakenly, to serve
the party's interest, but a unadvised,
unreasoning determination to hold all
things under the incumbent's control at
the direction of a little handful of in-
complete and inefficient Republicans,
whose personal animosities are their
only strength and who, by their
bigotry, would injure the public service
and wreck the party to which they ad-
here.

If there be any opponents of Presi-
dent Roosevelt in Utah these will feel
a profound and abiding peace of mind
at Mr. Spry's appointment for they
know that another and an extremely
costly political blunder has been com-
mitted.

And, aside from the disgusting and
dangerous partisanship of a man like
the appointee, there is his adherence to
the chief law-breakers of the State.
Not only, therefore, would his admin-
istration of the office be a menace to
his own party, but it would bring pos-
sible discredit upon the Government at
Washington. Mr. Spry may in all his
business and personal affairs possess
the just esteem of his associates. But
in the respects of his disgranting
political activities and his sustenance of
professional, malignant and traitorous
law-breakers, his selection as United
States Marshal is an injury to Presi-
dent Roosevelt and his party, and an
insult to the Republic.

It is not usual for United States Sen-
ators to oppose a man for office who is
recommended and supported by the
two Senators from the State in which
the man is to serve. But there have
been extraordinary cases wherein the
self-respecting Senate has been com-
pelled to make this issue. And we ex-
pect to see such an instance if Mr.
Spry's appointment shall be forced
through the Committee on Judiciary
and be brought before the Senate in
executive session.

And as remarked once before in The
Tribune, the case can be made as com-
plete against some other applicants for
Federal appointment. The objection is
not to Mr. Spry as a Mormon, but to
Mr. Spry as a known agent of the Mor-
mon church hierarchy; and there are
others, some of them Gentiles, who
come under this fatal condemnation.

TO RESTRICT PUBLIC PRINTING.

The orders of the President designed
to regulate the public printing for the
Executive Departments, are timely and
well directed. There is no doubt that
vast masses of useless printing go
through the presses and binderies, to
be stored away for a time awaiting a
possible call, and at last are destroyed
as rubbish. In most cases of this sort
the stuff was rubbish before it was
printed; and the exercise of a little
judgment, coupled with the requisite
authority, would have prevented its
printing.

The general restriction on public
printing is by the President's order to
be exercised by a competent com-
mission, which shall have the benefit
of expert assistance, one of its members
being a practical man in editing and
book-making. The reform proposed is
not merely to prevent the needless
printing of rubbish, and the duplication
of printing in different departments,
but it contemplates the standardizing
of it, as needed, in blanks, reports, and
scientific treatises; it goes further, and
enjoins upon the department heads the
condensing of their reports, and the
elimination from them of bulky treat-
ises which are not necessary to their
completeness.

It is a commendable move, so far as
getting skilled expert help in prepar-
ing and condensing public reports goes.
It is also good in its prospective shut-
ting out of unworthy books, reports and
treatises from the public printing office.
But unless Congress co-operates, the
effort will in considerable degree be in
vain. For it is too much the habit of
Congress to order works printed that
the departments will not so order. The
case where sundry Representatives after
a few years ago delivered one after an-
other a set of "speeches" that had to
be printed in the Congressional Record
as such, but which taken all together
made up a reprint of a book which
these members had sought in vain to
otherwise have printed at Government
expense. But as "speeches" it was
printed, and as joint speeches it could
be sent all over the country, franked
by the members, free of postage.

In like manner, reports, essays,
"scientific" treatises, etc., which the
editing committee refuses to print, will
be taken before Congress, and that
body will be importuned to print them,
so that the "inestimable value" of the
views, investigations, and hypotheses
in them be not lost to the world.

With the co-operation of Congress in

this work of bringing reform, however,
large sums could be saved. At the same
time, we trust that the printing com-
mission provided for in the President's
order, may have at least one man in
it, of speculative and progressive mind,
who will hold himself above mere rou-
tine, and be able to scent a hint of
genius or original work of value among
the mass of reports that will be sub-
mitted. We should never forget that
it was Governmental aid that enabled
Morse to demonstrate his discovery of
telegraph transmission. Accordingly,
the work of the commission should al-
low for great things in possibility, as
well as attend to the immediate drudg-
ery at hand.

BLEEDING EXPLAINED.

It appears that Apostle Charles W.
Penrose has assumed the role of expli-
cator of the title finances, and has at
last revealed that the ambition of the
chief hierarchy is to free the Mormon
church from debt. So at least Mr. Pen-
rose indicated at the quarterly confer-
ence in Ogden on the twenty-first day
of January, 1906.

The paper which the sophisticated ap-
ostle edits used to have a standing head-
line, "Important, If True." That senti-
ment should appear over his remarks.
Men as well informed as Apostle Pen-
rose and less niggardly than he in their
use of facts (for he is a veritable miser
in his disinclination to expend truth),
have indicated that the chief hierarchy
express purpose of inducing the Mor-
mon people to submit to that financial
phlebotomy described by President J.
Golden Kimball when he said that the
"Mormon people must be bled to their
last drop."

If Joseph F. Smith really wants to
pay the church debt, why does he not
dig into his own coffers and settle it?
He is reputed to have gained sufficient
in the past five years to make the re-
mainder of the church debt little more
than an honest tithe upon his own
profits. Inasmuch as he is the whole
church and this the Smith work, there
would be a peculiar appropriateness in
his financing of his own affair. Be-
sides he might then invent a new ex-
cuse, such as attempting to buy the
Kirtland temple or purchasing the land
of Zion in Jackson county, Missouri, or
some other demand for devotion and
contribution upon his subjects. The
church debt proposition is getting a
little frayed at the edges. Since bonds
were issued to the amount of \$1,000,000
by President Snow, the tithes have
amounted approximately to \$10,000,000,
and the church has received or should
have received, some share of the im-
mense profits which have arisen from
the investments made by its money in
stocks of sugar companies and other
monopolistic and profitable concerns.

Whenever the evasive Apostle Charles
W. Penrose undertakes to explain any-
thing, one may rest assured that the
case is desperate. He is always sel-
ected when the truth will be of no ser-
vice and when falsehood and sophistry
alone can cover the situation. His very
appearance as an advocate and apolo-
gist justifies the opinion that the mat-
ter is indefensible.

THEY STILL READ IT.

The Mormon church organ insinuates
that The Tribune is not read by the
church officials.

That is a reminder of an incident that
occurred not long since.
A prominent Mormon stopped his
subscription to the paper saying that
he "would not have the damned thing"
in his house. (No, he was not neces-
sarily an apostle, although that kind of
language might lead to the suspicion.)
He went East on a trip and the day
after his return was met on Main
street by the manager of the paper and
greeted with the remark: "Well, you're
back home again."

"So I see by your paper," sneeringly
retorted the church official.

"Ah! So you read the paper, even if
you won't pay for the 'damned thing'?"
Don't you believe yourself, Mr.
Deseret News, no one else does. You
know well enough that you and all the
rest of the hierarchy read this paper
with a constant fervor, highly com-
plimentary to its utterances. That you
do not gain as much as you should ac-
quire of enlightenment, is simply due
to your own perversity.

The Tribune still has hopes of all of
you.

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Keith - O'Brien

Closing out odds and ends
of shapes and hats--shown
in the Millinery section
and on the floor below
It is simply to get rid of
the left-over stock before
the new season opens--
not a question of price

A lady of taste can pick an article
cheap in price and make of it some-
thing becoming. And the lady who
can do this is always neatly dressed

Now, for the story:
These cheap millinery prices were offered last
week--and are this week.
A lady whose appearance is trim and neat
whose apparel conveys an air of quality, stepped
into the elevator and on the floor below bought
a hat for a quarter because the trimming caught her
eye. She looked around a bit and purchased an-
other shape for twenty-five cents. The trimming
of one and the shape of another were utilized, and
the result is a snappy street hat that her friends
think cost her \$6.00 or \$8.00.

Two necessary elements entered into the propo-
sition: First, the trimming on the one hat and the
shape of the other were not cheap; and the design
of the new creation possesses exquisite taste.

Another case: Our salesladies are invariably well
tired. Being in the store their knowledge of style and
they know what is becoming. One of the most useful
employees bought a shape for a dime--reduced from a
dollar. Some maline deftly draped--and the hat is a
swagger. Total cost, 45c.

Hats worth up to \$15 for \$2.85
Hats worth up to \$10 for \$1.95
These hats in the millinery section.

Ladies' and Children's Hats worth from
\$1.50 to \$4 for 45c
Untrimmed shapes--felt up to \$1.75--10c

These children's hats are especially serviceable
school wear. It will pay you to buy several for your
children. These are to be had on the floor below. Take the
elevator.

SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. PYPHER
MANAGER.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24 & 25
THURSDAY.
The Distinguished Actor.
CHARLES B. HANFORD
Accompanied by
MISS MARIE DROFNAL.
In a Notable Revival of Standard Plays.
Wednesday Matinee at 3:00 p. m.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Wednesday Night (a Double Bill).
"The Old Guard" and "Ingomar."
Thursday Night--
OTHELLO.
Next attraction, Friday and Saturday
evening, Henry W. Savage's